Furniture,

Weekiv and Monthly Payments 97 East Washington St.

August Erbrich, SOLE AGENT FOR

AURORA

LAGER BEER, In Ross and Bottles. 220 and 222 South Delaware St.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR SUNDAY-Fair weather, followed by local rains and northeasterly winds in Tennessee and winds shifting northeast. erly in Ohio Valley: slight rise in tempera-

DO YOU NEED

If so, is price any object? You can find more than Two Hundred Patterns and Oualities, ranging from 5 to 50 cents per pair, at the

Clothing Store.

competition, or money refunded.

GIVEN AWAY FREE!

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.

Will Present to each purchaser one of those Beautiful

We would suggest an early visit in the week as pos sible, in order to secure one of those Souvenirs, as we may run short of them before the week has gone by. So remem ber, first come first served.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.,

Importers, Coffee Roasters, Wholesale

4 Bates House Block.

M. M. WILLIAMS, 302 S. Illinois St.,

Opp. No. 4 Engine House. 50c per doz. for Corn. 50c per doz. for succotash. 50c per doz. for Lima Beans. 50c per doz. for Lima Beans,
50c per doz. for Peas.
40c per lb. for Best Uncolored Japan Tea.
35c per lb. for Choice Gunpowder Tea.
20c per lb. for Goed Tea.
25c for 8 lbs. Dried Sugar Corn.
25c for 5 lbs. New Turkish Prunes.
25c for 5 lbs. New English Currants.
25c for 11 lbs. Akron Oat-Meal.
25c for 8 lbs. Raisins.
15c for 1 lb. Baking Powder.
25c for 6 lbs. Dried Apples.
25c for 6 lbs. Dried Apples.
25c for 9 lbs. Piel's Starch.

25c for 9 lbs. Piel's Starch. 25c for 10 lb. Kit of No. - New Crop Mackerel. 20c for 1 gal. Golden Syrup. 15 lbs. Granulated Sugar, \$1. 18 lbs. White Extra C Sugar, \$1. 19 lbs. Extra C Sugar, \$1. bbl. of New Crop Family White Fish, 75c.

From One-eighth Horse Power Up. Erricson's New Caloric

Pumping Engine,

GAS STOVES

Of All Descriptions on Exhibition and for sale at

INDIANAPOLIS GAS-LIGHT & COKE CO. No. 49 South Pennsylvania Street.

We sell to cash customers only. COAL OIL

Warranted to be below

Commencing MONDAY, February 23d, and continuing for ONE

Art Gems,

THE PRIDE OF AMERICA!

Dealers, and Retailers,

164 East Washington Street.

150 Stores in the United States.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22-1 a. m. For the Ohio and Tennessee Valley-Fair weather, followed by local rains, northerly winds in the Tennessee and wind shifting to northeasterly in the Ohio Valley, slight rise in temperature. For the Upper Lake Region-Slightly warmer, partiy cloudy weather, light local snows, winds shifting north and east.

SENTINEL SPECIALS.

Lafayette Items.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 21 .- Hon, Elihu B. Washburne, of Chicago, was snow-bound within our limits last evening, and stopped at the Lahr House until the weather permitted him to proceed. In an interview with a Courier reporter in regard to the Senatorial contest in Illinois Mr. Washourne expressed himself delighted with Mr. Logan's chances, and thought the latter would succeed himself. Mr. W. was bound for Florida, and to-day continued his journey.

James Dyer was sentenced to the Northera Peninriary for two years this morning for attempted blackmail on one Moses Loveless, of Clark's Hill. Martin Earheart, an aged and respected citizen of this place, died at the residence of his son yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock after a long illness. Deceased was at one time Justice of the Peace in this city, and during Grant's administration held an office in one of the departments at Washington. Funeral Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A Batch of Mishaps.

Special to the Septinel. LOGANS ORT, Ind., Feb. 21.-Atwater Barnett, a former proprietor of the new Barnett Hotel at this place, fell down a sixty foot shaft in the hotel last night, and had a miraculous escape from death. His injuries are only slight. A large fire destroyed the Haymaker Carriage Factory last night. Loss, \$8,000; insured for \$3,500. Charles Cummings, a bridge foreman, fell from the top of a new bridge, at Dean's Ford, in this county, at noon to-day, and sustained what are eared will prove tatal injuries.

Failed to Agree-Dropped Dead.

Special to the Sentinel. FRANKFORT, Ind., Feb. 21 .- The jury in the case of the State against David F. Allen, charged with as ault and battery with intent to kill Isaac G. Cook, after deliberating twenty-four hours, tailed to agree and were discharged. The jury stood ten Joshua J. Aughe, an old and respected citizan, while at his brother's, attending the funeral of a niece, dropped dead this afternoon. Neuralgis of

the heart is conjectured. Some Good in a Tramp. DAYTON, O., Feb. 21 .- The special train of Vice President Waite, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, was saved from ditching to-day by a tramp, who saw a broken rail and flagged the train. The tramp was rewarded with a position

Election France Verdict. CHICAGO, Feb. 21.-The jury in the election fraud conspiracy case at 5:30 returned a verdict of guilty against Mackin, Gallagher and Gleason. The result was received with general autofaction.

DEDICATORY RITES

Observed at the Washington Monument Dedication - The Pleasures of the Event Marred by Cold Weather.

The Various Speeches and Incidents That Took Place on the Memorable Occasion.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Dedication Coremonies Performed in an Atmosphere of Almost Arctic Chilliness.

Washington, Feb. 21 .- With the mercury down almost to zero and with a northerly breeze which fore a suggestion of its Arctic origin, the sprinkling of ticket bearers who began to fill up the seats of the grand stand at the base of the Washington Monument at 10 o'clock this morning, did not appear to be bent upon pleasure, but with their upmovements, seemed as if inspired by a stern sense

gentleman with white hair, whose firm, cut features bewrayed possible relationship to the father of his country. "Tickets? I am one of Washington's kindred, but I will show my ticket." It was Ebenezer Burgess Ball, of London County, Virginia, "My grandmother," he said, 'was George Washington's niece."

The military arrived betimes, the brass bands were marshalled to their places, the troops come rest, and Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Joint Congressional Commission, from the center of the stand at 11 o'clock called about 800 people to order, and said something about the people keeping their hats on. These remarks were greated with lively stamps, for the opportunity was a good one to restore circulation to chilled limbs and ex-tremities. Senator Sherman then proceeded to

The commission authorized by the two Houses of Congress to provide suitable ceremonies for the dedication of the Washington Monument direct me to preside and to announce the order of ceremonies deemed proper on this occasion. I need not say anything to impress upon you the dignity of the event you have met to celebrate. The monoment speaks for itself. Simple in form, admirable in proportion, composed of enduring marble and granite, resting upon foundations broad and deep, it rises into the skies higher than any work of human art. It is the most imposing, costly and appropriate monument ever erected in honor of man. It has its origin in the profound conviction of the people, irrespective of party, creed or race, not only in this country but in all civilized countries, that the name and fame of Washington should be perpetuated by the most imposing testimonial of the Nation's gratitude to its hero, statesman and father. This uni versal sentiment took form in a movement of private citizens, associated under the name of the Washington National Monument Association, who, on the 31st of January, 1848, secured from Congress an set authorizing them to erect the proposed monument on this ground, selected as he most appropriate site by the President of the United States. Its corner stone was laid on the 4th of of July, 1848, by the Masonic fraternity with imposing ceremonies in the presence of the chief officers of the Government and a multitude of citizens it was partially erected by the National Monument Association with the means furnished by voluntary contributions of the the people of the United States. On the 5th of July, 1876, one hundred years after the declaration of American independence, Congress, in the name of the peo-ple of the United States, formally assumed and directed the completion of the monument. Since then the foundation has been strengthened, the shaft has been steadily advanced, and the now completed structure stands before you. It is a fit memorial of the greatest character in human history. It looks down upon the scenes most loved by him on earth, the most conspicuous object in the landscape full of objects deeply interesting to the American people and all eyes turn to it; all hearts feel the inspiration of its beauty, symmetry and grandeur. Strong as it is, it will not endure as long as the memory of him in whose bonor it was built. But while it stands it will be an evidence to many succeeding generations of the love and reverence of this generation for the name and fame of George Washington, drat in war, first in peace, and first in the nearts of his countrymen. More even than this, the prototype of purity in manhood and parriotism for all lands and all time. Without further preface I proceed

to discharge the duty assigned me W. W. Corcoran then described at length the part taken in the initiation of the project and construction of the monument by the Washington National Monument Society, and in conclusion said: "It is glory enough for the Washington Monument Society, that its pious labors, as put to the proof of time. have issued in the majestic structure which stands before us to-day, and it was glory enough for the legislative and executive departments of the Governmed that in assuming and directing the completion of the monument on a foundation laid by the people, they have at once redeemed a sacred national pledge, and have fulfilled a sacred national duty, by giving to this great obelisk the culmination and crown with which it towers

above the earth, and soars heavenward like the fame it commemorates The Marine Band then played a short piece of music, which was rendered almost inaudible by the continued stamping of the shivering open air Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Leiter. of Christ Church, Alexandria, Va. The remarks of the various speakers were inaudible, but putts of steam from their mouths was evidence that the proceedings were being carried

on according to programme, and at every little in-termission the auditors stamped approvingly. To Colonel Thomas L. Casey, of the United States engineers, was assigned the duty of presenting the part taken by the general governme in the construction of the monument and of delivering it to the President of the United States.

He gave an account of the first proceedings is Congress with a view to completing the monu ment, and described each successful step in the construction of the work until the setting of the capstone finished the great undertaking. He then Although the dimensions of the foundation

base were originally planned without due regard to the tremendous torces to be brought into play in building so large an obelisk, the resources of modern engineering science have supplied the means for the completion of the greatest monumental column ever erected in any age of the world. In its proportions the ratios of dimensions of the several parts of the ancient Ezyptian obelisks have been carefully followed. The height has been made slightly greater than ten times the breadth of the base, producing an obelish that for grace and delicacy of outline is not excelled by any of the larger Ezyptian monoliths, while in dignity and grandeur it surpasses any that can be mentioned. And, Mr. President, for and in behalt of the joint commission for the completion of the Washington Monument, 1 deliver to you this column.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR RECEIVES THE MONUMENT. President Arthur, in accepting the monument,

Fellow Countrymen-Before the dawn of the century whose eventful years will soon have faded into the past, when death had but lately robbed this Republic of its most beloved and illustrious citizen, the Congress of the United States pledged the faith of the Nation that in this city, bearing his honored name, and then, as now, the seat of the General Government, a monument should be erected to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. The stately column that stretches beavenward from the plain whereon we s, and bears witness to all who behold it, that the covenant which our fathers made their chlihave fulfilled. In the completion of this great work of patriotic endeavor, there is abundant cause for national rejoicing, for while this structure endures it shall be to all mankind a strong token of the affect onate and fervent regard in wnich this continue to hold the memory of Wasnington. Well may he ever keep the foremost place in the hearts of his countrymen. The faith that never faltered, the wisdom that was broader and deeper than any learning taught in schools, the courage that shrank from no peril and was dismayed by no defeat, the loyalty that kept all selfah purpose subordinated to the demands of patriotism and honor, the sagacity that displayed itself in camp and Cabinet alike, and, above all, that harmonious union of moral and intellectual qualities which has never found its parallel among men—these are the attributes of a character which the intelligent thought of this country ascribes to the grandest figure of history. But other and more eloquent lips than mine will today rehearse to you the story of his remarkable life and its glorious achivements. To myself has been as

signed the simpler and more formal duty in the unfillment which I do now, as President of the United States, and in behalf of the people, receives this monument from the hands of its builder, and declare it dedicated from this time forth to the immortal name and memory of George

The President read his address in a firm tone. At its conclusion cheers broke forth and they were hearty and prolonged.

MASONICSRITUAL AND EMBLEMS. The Maronic ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, which then followed. were brief. The proper functionaries declared that the square, the level and the plumb had been applied to the obelisk and its corners were found to be square, its courses level, its walls skillfully erected according to the plan. Grand Master Myron M. Parker then scattered corn and poured out wine and oil, emblems of nourishment, defreshment, and joy, in the course of the mystic ceremonies he brought into use certain historic relies with which General Washing ton was intimately connected. The gavel used was one prepared and used by General Washington as grand master pro tem. in laying the corner stone of the National Capitol on the 18th day of September, 1788; the sacred volume belonging to Fredricksburg Lodge, No. 4, of Virginia, upon which Washington took the first vows of Masonry. that belonging to St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of the city of New York, upon which, on the 30th day of April, 17-9, he took the oath of office as the first President of the United States; the "Great Light" belonging to Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22. Alexandria, Va., upon which he, as Worshipful Mester, received the vows of initiates; the turned collars, muffled chins, and quick nervous apron worn by him, which was worked by Mrs. Lafayette; a golden urn containing a lock of his hair, belonging to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts: the "lesser light," one of the three sperm The first distinguished arrived was an old | candles borne in Washington's funeral procession, tary wheeled into line, the civic bodies and dis-

tinguished participants in the proceedings of the lay sought their carriages, and the procession inder the marshalship of General Sheridan, took up its line of march to the Capitol. Tickets of admission to the galleries of the House of Representatives issued to between 353 and 400 persons, who have furnished satisfactory evidence of relationship with the original George

Washington family. At precisely seventeen minutes past 1 Speaker Carlisle's gavel called the House to order, and Saturday's session was opened with prayer by the chaplin, and the journal of yesterday was read. Mr. Borshelmer offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three members to notify the Senate that the House was now ready to receive the Senate and proceed with the ceremonies which were appointed to occur in the hall The resolution having been adopted, the Speak-

er appointed Dorsheimer, Tucker and Cameron as that Committee. At 2:10 the National Washington Monument As sociation was announced, and it marched in and took the seats assigned it in front and a little to the left of the Speaker's desk. Shortly afterward General Sheridan and staff entered amid loud clapping of hands, and their brilliant uniforms tended to lend an air of galety

The President and Cabinet next appeared, and the large assemblage rose and heartily applauded as the Chief Executive and his advisers passed down the main aisle and were assigned seats in the space directly in front of the Speaker's desk. The Supreme Court, the Judiciary of the District and diplomatic corps followed and flanked the Presidential party, and at 2:30 the Sen-ate, preceded by its officers, was escorted to the space reserved for it. Its presiding officer, Mr. Edmunds, proceeded to the Speaker's desk, where the gavel was courteou ly handed him by Speaker Carlisle.

In calling the assemblage to order Mr. Edmunds said: "Gentlemen, you are assembled pursuant to concurrent order of the Houses to celebrate the memorial occasion of the first President of the

The dedication oration prepared by Hon. Rob-ert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was read by Ex-Governor John D. Long, the anthor being con-fined by illness. Mr. Winthrop delivered the oration on the occasion of the laying of the cor-

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP'S ADDRESS. By a joint resolution of Congress, you have called upon me to address you in the Hall to-day, on the completion of yonder collossal monument to the Father of his Country. Nothing less impera-tive than your call could have brought me before you for such an effort. Nearly seven and thirty years have passed away since it was my privile. to perform a similar service at the laving of the corner-atone of that monument. In the prime of manhood, and in the pride of official station, it was not difficult for me to speak to assembled thousands in the open air, without notes, under the scorching rays of a midsummer sun. But what was easy for me then is impossible for me now. I am here to-day, as I need not tell you, in far other condition for the service you have assigned me-changed, changed in almost everything, except an inextinguishable love

my country and its Union, and undying reverence for the of Washington. On these alone I rest for inspiration, assured that, with your induigence and the blessing of God, which I devoutly invoke, they will be sufficient to sustain me in serving as a medium for keeping up the continuity between the hearts and hands which laid the foundation of this gigantic structure, and those younger hearts and hands which have at last brough forth the capstone with shoutings. It is for this you have summoned me. It is for this alone I

Meantime, I can not wholly forget that the venerable ex-President, John Quincy Adams-at whose death-bed, in my official chamber beneath this roof, I was a privileged watcher thirty seven years ago this very day-had been originally designated to pronounce the corner-stone oration. as one who had received his first commission, in the long and brilliant career at home and abroad which awaited him, from the bands of Washington himself. In that enviable distinction I certainly have no share; but I may be pardoned for remembering that, it calling upon me to supply the place of Mr. Adams, it was borne in mind that I had but lately taken the oath as Speaker at his hands and from his lips, and that thus, as was suggested at the time, the electric chain, though lengthened by a single link, was still unbroker Let me hope that the magnetism of that chair may not even yet be entirely exhausted, and that I may still eatch something of its vivifying and quickening power, while I attempt to bring to the memory of Washington the remnants of s voice which is failing, and of a vigor which,

am conscious, is ebbing away.

It is now, Mr. President, Senators and Repre sentatives, more than half a century since a voltary association of patriotic citizens initiated the project of erecting a National Monument to Wasnington in the city which bears his name. More than a whole century ago, indeed-in that great year of our Lord which witnessed the Treaty of and Independence, 1783 - Congress ordered an equestrian statute of him to be executed, "to testify the love, ad miration, and gratitude of his countrymen: and again, immediately after his death, in 1799, Congress had solemnly voted a marble monument to him at the Capital, "so designed as to commemora e the great events of his military and political life," But our believed country. while yet in its infancy, and, I may add, in its indigency, with no experience in matters of art and heavily weighed down by the great debt of the Revolutionary War, knew better how to vote monuments than how to build them, or, still more, how to pay for them. Yorktown monuments and Washington

monuments, and the statues of I don't know how many heroes of our struggle for independence made a fine show on paper in our early records, and were creditable to those who ordered them; but their practicable execution seems to have been indefinitely postponed. We are just entering on a new olympiad of our National history-the twenty-fifth olympiad since

Washington first entered upon the administration of our Constitutional Government. Most happy would it be if the 30th of April, on which the first inauguration of Washington took place in 1879, could henceforth be the date of all future inaugurations, -as it might be by a slight amendment of the Constitution,—giving, as it would, a much needed extension to the short ses-

sions of Congress, and letting the second centure of our constitutional history begin where the first But let the date be what it may, the inspiration of the centennial anniversary of that first great inauguration must not be lost upon us. Would that any words of mine could help us all, old and young, to resolve that the principles and charac-ter and example of Washington. as he came forward to take the oaths of office on that day, shall once more be recognized and reverenced as the model for all who succeed him, and that his disinterested purity and patriotism shall be the su-preme test and standard of American statesman-ship! That standard can never be taxen away from us. The most elaborate and durable monuments may perish. But neither the forces of na-ture, nor any fiendish crime of man, can ever mar or mutilate a great example of public or private

its foundations. some mighty tornado, or resistless cyclone, may rend its massive blocks assunder and hurl huge fragments to the ground. But the character which it commemorates and illustrates is secure. It will remain unchanged and unchangeable in all its consummate purity and splendor, and will more and more command the homage of succeeding ages in all regions of the ADDRESS BY HON, JOHN W. DANIEL OF VIRGINIA.

Solitary and alone in its grandeur stands forth the character of Washington in history; solitary and alone, like some peak that has no fellow in the mountain range of greatness. "Washington," says Gnizot: "Washington did the two greatest things which in politics it is permitted to man to attempt. He maintained by peace the independence of his country, which he had conquered by war. He founded a free government in the name of the principles of order, and by re-establishing their sway." Washington did indeed do these things. But he did more. Out o disconnected fragments he moulded a whole and made it a country. He achieved his country's independence by the sword. He maintained that independence by peace as by war. He finally es-tablished both his country and its freedom in an enduring fame of constitutional government, fashioned to make Liberty and Union one and inseperable. These four things together constitute the unexampled achievements of Washing-

The world has ratified the profound remark of Fisher Ames, that 'he changed mankind's ideas of political greatness." It has approved the opinion of Edward Everett, that he was "the greatest of good men, and the best of great men. It has felt for him with Erskine: "an awful reverence." It has attested the declaration of Brougham that "he was the greatest man his own or of any age." It is matter fact to day as when General Hamilton announcing his death to the army said: "The voice of praise would in vain endeavor to exalt a name unrivalled in the lists of true glory." America still proclaims him, as did Colonel Henry Lee in the House of Representatives: "The man first in war, first in peace, and first In the hearts of his countrymen." And from beyond the sea the voice of Alfieri, breathing the soul of all lands and all peoples, still pronounce the bless-"Happy are you who have for the sublime and permanent basis of your giory the love of country demonstrated by deads. Tell me, ye who have unroiled the scrolls that bear the records of the rise and fall of nationsye before whose eyes has moved the panorama of man's struggles, achievements and progression, find you anywhere the story of one whose life work is more than a fragment of that which in his life is set before you? Conquerers who have stretched your scepter over boundless territories; founders of Empires who have held your dominions in the reign of have striven false doctrine, heresy and schisms; states-

law; reformers who have cried aloud in the wilderness of oppression; teachers men whose brains have throbbed with mighty plans for the amelioration of human society; scar-crowned vikings of the sea, illustrious heroes of the land, who have borne the standards of siege and battle-come forth in bright array from your glorious fanes, and would ye be measured by the measure of his stature? Behold you not by the messure of his stature? in him a more illustrious and more venerable presence? Statesman, soldier, patriot, sage, reformer of creeds, teacher of truth and justice. achiever and preserver of liberty-the first of men-founder and savior of his country, father of his people-this is he, solitary and unapproachable in his grandeur. Oh! felicitous Providence that gave to America

our Washington! High soars into the say to-day, higher than the syramids or the dome of St. Paul's or St. Peter'sthe loftiest and most imposing structure that man has ever reared-high soars into the sky to where "Earth highest yearns to meet a star,"

the munument which "We the people of the

United States" have aplifted to his memory. It is a fitting monument, more fitting than any statue. For his image could only display him in someone phase of his varied character, as the commander, the statesman, the planter of Mount Vernon, or the chief magistrate of his country. To art has fitly typified his exalted life in you plain lofty shaft. Such is his greatness, that only by a symbel could it be represented. As justice must be blind in order ta be whole in contemplation, so history must be silent that by this mighty sign she may disclose the amplitude of her story. It was fitting that the eminent citizen who thir ty-seven years ago spoke at the laying of the cornerstone should be the orator at the consummation of the work which he inaugurated. It was Massachusetts that struck the first blow for independence; it was her voice that made the stones o Beston to "rise in mutiny;" it was her blessed blood that sealed the covenant of our salvation, The firmament of our national life, she has

thickly sown with deeds of glory. John Adams, of Massachusetts, was among the first to urge the name of Washington to the Continental Congress when it commissioned him as Commander-in Chief of the American forces; it was upon her soil that he drew the sword which was sheathed at Yorktown, and first gave to the battle breeze the thirteen stripes that now float in new galaxies of stars, and meet it was that here in the Capitol of the Republic, at the distance of more than a century from its birth, the elequent son of that illustrious States hould span the chasm with his bridge of gold, and emblazon the final

And I fancy, too, that in a land where the factions tongues of the older nations are being husbed at last, and all rival strains commingled in the blood of brotherbood, the accomplished mission of America finds fitting illustration in the sage descending from the Pilgrims crowning the hero sprung from the Cavaliers.

In the name of the people of the United States, their President, their Senators and their Representatives, and their Judges, do crown to-day with the grandest crown that veneration has ever lifted to the brow of glory, him whom Virginia gave to America, whom America has given to the world and to the ages, and whom mankind with universal suffrage has proclaimed the foremost of the founders of empire in the first degree of greatness, whom Liberty berself has annointed as the first citizen in the great republic of humanity. Encompassed by the inviolate seas stands to-day the American Republic which he founded—a free Greater Britain-uplifted above the powers and principalities of the earth, even as his monument is uplifted over roof and dome, and spire of the multitudinous city. Long live the Republic of Washington! Respected by mankind, beloved by all its sons, long

may it be the asylum of the poor and oppressed of all lands and religions-long may it be the citadel of that liberty which writes beneath the eagle's folded wings: "We will sell to no man, we will deny to no man. right and justice." Long live the United States of America! Filled with the free magnanimous spirit, crowned by the wisdom, blessed by the moderation, hovered over by the guardian angel of Washington's example may they be ever worthy in all things to be de fended by the blood of the brave who know the rights of man, and shrink not from their assertion-msy they be each a column, and altogether. under the Constitution, a perpetual Temple of Pesce, unshadowed by a Casar's palace; at whose altar may freely commune all who seek the union of Liberty and Brotherhood. Long live our country! Oh, long through the undying ages may it stand, far removed in fact as

itself the immortal monument of Him whom Providence commissioned to teach man the power of truth, and to prove to the nations that their Though having his manuscript on the desk before him, Mr. Daniel referred to it but once or twice during the course of his oration. He spoke in an easy manner, his voice being finely modulated to suit the meaning of his sentences and his speech was accentuated and emphasized by graceful gestures. Many times was he interrupted by rounds of applause elicited by his clean-cut and well-balanced periods and by his eloquent style of uttering them. As he closed, Senator Edmonds and Senator Sherman. Speaker Carlisle and Representative Long warmly congratulated him, while once more

the audience testified their appreciation of the

orators eloquence. After the benediction by the

in space from the Old World's fouds and follies-

solitary and slone in its grandeur and its glory,

Chaplain of the House, the distinguished guests departed, and the Speaker called the House to or-der, ween it adjourned till Monday. The ceremonies were appropriately concluded by a fine display of fireworks at night in the monument grounds. An immense crowd was attracted by the sight, and it seemed as though the entire population of the city had turned out to do honor to the occasion. The grounds and streets leading thereto were thronged with people and the roadway around the monument was packed with carriages of all descriptions. The crowd was a good natured one, despite the keenness of the atmosphere, and almost every piece was greeted with cheers of admiration. The President and a number of invited guests, including several Cabinet officers, viewed the scene from the windows of the White House. The south windows of the State and Treasury Department Buildings were also utilized as points of observation by a large number of

or mutiliate a great example of public or private virtue.

Our matchless obelisk stands proudly before us to-day, and we hail it with the exultations of a united and glorious nation. It may, or may not, be proof against the cavils of critics, but nothing of human construction is against the casualties of time. The storms of winter must blow and beat upon it. The action of the elements must soil and discolor it. The lightnings of heaven may

the display consisted mainly of bombshells, bal fountains of fire, banquets and of all colors. The scene was a lights of all colors. brilliant one at times. Telescope rockets were exploded at an altitude of 600 feet, and discharged showers of smaller rockets over the apex of the monument, making it appear as though the shaft was robed with fire. The outline of the monument was clearly defined against the dark background, and so magnified that it seemed to pierce the clouds.

NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION. Several Persons Terribly Mangled and In-

stantly Killed-Many Buildings Damaged.

WELLSHURG, W. Va., Feb. 21.-A terrific natural gas explosion occurred this morning by the gas leaking into the cellar of a two-story brick occupied by R. Hellesley & Bros., cigar makers. This building and an adjoining one, occupied by Luke Weller as a saloon, were blown into atoms, The debris took fire and the intense cold gave the fire sway and it spread rapidly to adjoining buildings. The shock of the explosion was so terrible that glass was shattered and plaster shaken from the ceiling in nearly every residence in the town. The inhabitants ran n all directions terror-stricken. A great many buildings were found badly damaged quite a dis-tance from the explosion. The list of the killed so far as known is: Conrad Hellesley, wife, mother and child. An infant baby of the above and John Walters are still missing. Search is now going on. The bodies recovered are terribly mangled. Owing to the intense excitement, it is impossible to get individual losses, but they will probably reach a total of \$20,000.

By superbuman efforts the citizens got the fire under control at 4 a. m. Later reports from the scene of the gas explosion at Wellsburg increase the horrors of the singular disaster. Six lives are known to be lost -Mr. Helsley, his wife, the mother of Mrs. Helsley, two children of Mr. Helsley, one aged six years and the other eighteen months. The eldest of the two children was taken out of the ruins alive, but was so seriously injured that it died at 4 a.m. The youngest child has not yet been found. Mr. Lucas Walters, wife and two children had a narrow escape. The missing named are undoubtedly in the ruins. Mrs. Walters sustained serious injuries, but they are not considered dangerous. Leonard Esterday, a shosmaker doing business in a small frame shop adjoining the Walters' home, who boarded with Mr. Walters and was asleep in his room at Mr. Walters', received injuries not considered fatal. The firemen are busily engaged throwing water on the ruins and endeavoring to cool off the

debris so that a search can be made for the remains of the two missing children. As to the cause of the explosion it is reported by reliable persons that Mr. Helsley stated, during the day and evening, that the gas was leaking in his cellar, and that he had opened up some of the approaches thereto to allow the gas to escape, and retired for the night. The supposition is that the escaping gas found its way from the cellar to the upper rooms of the house, and coming in contact with the fire in the grates or some gas jets the ex-The Helsley and Walters houses joined, and were two-story bricks, and recently built. Both

buildings were entirely demolished, and portions thereof were scattered from 100 to 150 feet in every direction. The house occupied by Martin Brownlee, on the southwest corner from Helsley, an old structure, was almost shaken to pieces. The blacksmith shop of George Davidson, opposite the Helsley home, was entirely demolished. His residence, adjoining the shop, is almost a total wreck. Two dwellings of Mr. John Fare, and a shop and dwelling of Andrew Barth, north of Davidson's, were badly damaged. The occupants of these houses were thrown out of their beds, and those who were up were staggered by the shock, but none of them were injured. Windows were broken and doors blown open for two blocks and more north, south and west of the explosion. On the houses on Commerce street and up on the hill in the vicinity of the Catholic Church suffered by having much glass broken. The old brewery of Leonard Hebrank had nearly every light of glass broken. In fact, every house, as before stated, within two and a half or three blocks is more or

The explosion was terrific. It was heard for miles in the surrounding country, and many farmers hurried to the scene to ascertain the cause. The concussion was felt in every house in town. Windows, furniture and crockery was rattled in a way to terrify and be wilder the inhabitants. At Lazarasville one and a quarter miles north the concussion was felt.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

The Kamsin Fatal to Europeans. LONDON, Feb. 21 .- The Army and Navy Gazette says the march through the desert, with the kamsin blowing, will insure to the English forces the fate of the army of Cambyesses. Under instructions from Lord Wolseley, the Admiralty has given order for the construction of a large number of steam launches and cutters designed to be

taken to pieces and conveyed with General Graham's expedition from Saukim to Berber. Their armaments will include rifled mortars, guns and rockets. They are to be man ed by a naval brigade, and will be used in operations on the Nile against Berber and Khartoum. Several similar boats will be sent by camel transportation over the Korosko Desert to General Brackenbury. It is estimated that the broad gauge railroad from Suakim to Berber will cost £3,000, 000, and require nine months for its construction. It is expected that General Buller's relief

transports from Gakdull will reach Abu Klea to-

day. It is feared the retreat upon Abu Klea will

be attended with heavy losses. Water is scarce,

the camels are dying from exhaustion and the

ammunition is limited. If the Mahdi's advance should be accellerated the fate of General Buller's entire force will be imperiled. Consults Ismael Pasha and Rehib Pasha. LONDON, Feb. 21,-General Graham, who is to command, before his departure for Suakim, had an interview with Ismael Pasha, ex-Khedive Egypt, and Rehib Pasha, both whom are in London. Rehib warned General Graham that if he undertook to go from Suakim in March he would court disaster. The kamsin wind, he said, is fatal to Europeans.
It begins in March and blows five weeks. Ismail Pasha advised General Graham to begin the campaign in autumn. He also advised the gradual construction of the Suakim-Berber Railway, which could be greatly strengthened against attacks from the enemy by

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block-houses at short distances apart.

Russian Movements in Afghanistan. LONDON, Feb. 21 .- The Times states that the Russians are advancing upon Penj Deh in Khorassan. Penj Deh at present is held by the Ameer of Alghanistan. His outpost, according to the Times, is liable to come into immediate contact with the Russian advance. "The danger of a coilission bet ween the Russians and the Ameer's troops is so imminent," says the Times, "that Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Special Commissioner on the Afghan frontier question, has fallen back with his surveying party, and taken temporary quar-ters behind Herat. He did this in order to save himself and party from becoming involved in the impending difficulties. The publication of the above news in the Times

attracted serious attention The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Authorities at the foreign office believe the Times' statements correct, and also believe that unless the Russian advance is checked hostilities between the A'ghans and Russians is certain to ensue, resulting in grave consequences." The News expresses surprise that Lessar, the Russian agent appointed to meet Sir Peter Lumsden, for the purpose of reaching an amicable adjustment of the frontier line dispute, when he sent in a proposal to fix the line eighty miles north of Herat, did not know, or concealed the fact of the Russian's advance. The News thinks that Lessar's statement that General Komaroff would be ordered only to advance if necessary.

the statements made by the Times, Stevens' Programme.

made it imperative and extraordinary, in view of

PARIS, Feb. 21.-James Stephens, ex-Fenian Head Center, in an interview, took occasion to severely denounce the use of dynamite for political purposes. He advocated the establishment of a federal republic as the only solution of the Irish

A Harrowing Suspicion.

LONDON, Feb. 21.-It is the opinion in insurance circles that the British steamer Fernwood, Captain Roberts, which left New York on January 20, for Avonmouth, has foundered.

A Vessel Wrecked. LONDON, Feb. 21.-A dispatch from Waterford, Ireland, reports that a large schooner, name not

ascertained, is wrecked off that port. The crew

APPALLING SCENES

At the Pine Street Fire, Philadelphia, At Which Five Persons Lost Their Lives.

Ten Horses Burned in a Livery Stable-The Notorious Cardiff Giant Cremated.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Disastrous Fires in Philadelphia - Five Persons Lose Their Lives at a Fire in Pine Street,

PHILADELPHA, Feb. 21 .- A fire broke out between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning in the house of John A. King, No. 1,589 Pine street. The flames made rapid progress and three dwellings were destroyed. The occupants of King's residence were aroused by the heat and smoke only to discover the usual means of egress out off. They ran to the windows and most of them jumped out. Mr King [appeared at a fourth story window to jump, but was overcome by the heat and fell back into the flames. His charred body was found after the fire was extinguished. Three people who jumped to the ground-two female servants and a sister of Mrs. King-also lost their lives. Mrs. King appeared at the win-dow crying for help. A mattress was held by the firemen, and she was told to drop her baby first

and then jump herself. She did so, and received severe but not dangerous injuries. The baby was killed. The body of Miss Hamilton, sister of Mrs. King, has been recovered. Four people in all were killed. The Kings were among the most fashionable and popular people in the city.

The following is a list of killed and wounded:
Killed-John A. King, aged 35, retired lumber merchant, burned to death in a third-story front room: Miss Jennie Hamilton, aged 25, a sister of Mrs. King, and daughter of Dr. Hamilton, burned in the sixth floor. Her body was charred beyond recognition; John King, 5 years old, was dropped from a fourth-story window, and apparently caught all right in a mattress by the firemen, but died from the concussion; Mary Burns, aged 18, servant girl, body burned to a crisp; Mary, colored, aged 20, another servant, burned to a crisp Injured-Mrs. Lillian King, caughter of Dr. Hamilton, leaped from the fourth story window after her children, and alighted squarely on a mattress, but was severely hurt by the concus Lillian King, aged three years, severely injured about the body and limbs by being thrown from the fourth story to a mattress; Catherine -aged twenty, another servant girl, was badly

When the fire was discovered the neighbors raised an alarm, but two other fires were in progress in different parts of the city at the same time, and it was three quarters of an hour before the fire engines came. Mean while Mr. and Mrs. King and others of the family could be seen in the King and others of the family could be seen in the fourth story, with all means of escape cut off.

Mrs. King was in her night clothes, but was remarkably calm, and bade her children be brave. She then called to the neighbors assembled below to get a mattress, and they were not long in spreading the pavement with mattresses and blankets. Then lifting her boy to a widow-sill she told him to be brave and jump. He seemed a plucky little fellow, five years old. He jumped and struck the mattress fairly and it seemed as if he was safe, but he was so badly seemed as if he was safe, but he was so badly shaken that he died in two minutes. Then Mrs. King poised her daughter, Lillian, three years old, on a window sill and dropped her fairly on the mattress. The child was hurt but not killed. Turning for a moment then, to address a word to her husband, Mrs. King mounted the window sill and deliberately imped off with as much calmness as one might jump into a bath. Her flight through that great distance from the fourth story seemed to end in safety, but she was found to be unconscious and badly hurt. Her husband was about to follow her, but seemed to be calling on some one behind him archeally to be calling on some one behind him, probably Miss Hamilton, when the spectators were horri-fied by the sudden belching forth of a broad sheet of flame, by the light of which Mr. King was seen to throw up his hands and fall back out of sight. At the same time another crowd at the back of the house were horrified to witness similar shocking sights. Miss Hamilton, having been driven by the flames to the fourth story back window, and being unable to stay in the room, and a'raid to jump, she hung by her hands out-side the window-sill until utterly exhausted. She let go and dropped to the paved area below. When picked up one side of her body was badly burned, showing that she had been literally burned off the window-sill.

Livery Stable and Horses Burned.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 21 .- At 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the livery stable of Bailey & Bunting, situated in the rear of Main street. It gained such headway that three occapants of the stable office barely escaped with their lives, while a fourth, Ed Rowley, was burned to death. The fire spread to a large wooden block on Church street, occupied by W. H. Giadings, furniture dealer; W. H. Ailen, baker; H. Koberts. harness; Lee's laundry, and several tenements and got beyond control of the firemen. The fire spread from Church street north to Main street. Some merchants saved their goods but most of them lost everything. Those burned out were: P. D. Os-born, grocer; G. H. Breumer, restraurant; C. H. Smith, fish market. On Main street: Chas. Sey mour, boots and shoes; W. A. Dwight, jeweler; F. J. Smith, tobacconist, and Horace Booth, variety store. The following lose everything: Cohen Miller and George Kellers, tailors; W. N. Felt, dry goods; F. Schmidt, tailor; C. D. Loomis, boots and shoes: Albe Bros., hardware, and J. Moffit, photographer. The Central Block, a large four story brick, occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, attorneys, the Telephone Company, and others, was the last to burn. Loss, \$200,000; insured for \$125,000. Ten horses were

consumed. The Market Street Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21 .- A fire occurred this morning in the four story brick building, No. 504 Market street, occupied on the first floor by Ruth, Bennett & Co., dealers in china and glassware, the two upper floors by Joseph J. Meany & Co., boot and snoe commission merchants. The stock of both firms was destroyed. The flames then spread to the paper warehouse of L. A. Rudolph Sons & Co., the contents of which were destroyed and the building No. 508 Market street, the upper floors of which were damaged. The floor and basement were occupied by Lippincott Son & Co., auction-eers. The total loss on buildings and stocks is estimated at \$125,000. It was while the Fire Department was battling with this extensive fire that a fire broke out in Pine street which resulted in the

loss of five lives. Fire at Chappaque mountain Institute. CHAPPAQUA, N. Y., Feb. 21 .- Chappaqua Mountain Institute was entirely destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The teachars and seventyfive scholars were safely removed from the building, although there were some narrow escapes. Many children were carried insensible through the smoke and flames upon the frozen snow. The institution was started sixteen years ago as a Quaker school for boys and girls. The building cost \$45,000. The loss is estimated at \$50,000; in-

aurance, \$21,000. Cardiff Giant Burned.

HURON, Dak., Feb. 21 -A fire this morning originating in Foshange's livery stable destroyed the Opera House, rink, Louis Kearn's commission house, and C. D. Houghton's warehouse. Low, \$15,000; insurance, \$2,300 on Opera House and rink. The Cardiff Giant, on exhibition in the Opera House was destroyed. When it crumbled away the giant di closed large from rods projecting from his limbs. Incendiarious

from his limbs. Incendiarism. Six Lives Lost at a Fire. New York, Feb. 22.—At a fire early this morn-ing at Beaver and Williams streets, six lives were

Four Persons Seriously Barned. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 21 .- In an attempt to the the life of Mrs. Patrick Mulholland, whose cle caught fire from a slove at an early hour that morning, her daughter Annie, a women man Farrel, and a man named Carr, were paint burned. Mrs. Mulholland was horribly but will probably recover.

An Innocent Man, NEW YORK, Feb. 21,-Ressell some days ago upon complaint of Je Purdy, who charged him with under false pretenses in a s years ago, was discharged to